

4th year summer practice

1 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 The buildings **can't** / **must** have been destroyed in the powerful earthquake.
- 2 That **could** / **must** be him in the photo, but it's hard to tell.
- 3 **It's not possible that** / **It looks as if** they stole the jewellery. They weren't in the country!
- 4 Freya **is bound to** / **might** win the chess match. She's much smarter than her opponent.
- 5 The story **has to** / **can't** be true. There are no facts to support it.
- 6 You **must** / **might** be sick. You look terrible!
- 7 Wild mushrooms **might** / **can't** make you sick, so it's better not to eat them.
- 8 **It's safe to say** / **It's not possible** that most English people have eaten fish and chips.

Mark: ___ / 8

2 Complete the sentences with the correct phrases below.

seems likely safe to almost sure looks like most probably possible that is bound

- 1 It _____ the concert will be cancelled, as the singer feels very unwell.
- 2 My keys aren't in the house. I'm _____ I left them in the car.
- 3 It _____ that he will go to prison, as there is a lot of evidence against him.
- 4 My back really hurts. This will _____ be the last time I go camping!
- 5 It is _____ scientists will find a cure for cancer one day.
- 6 Your cat _____ to come home soon. It always does when it's hungry.
- 7 It is _____ say that children spend a lot of time on computers.

Mark: ___ / 7

3 Match the phrasal verbs below to the words in bold with a similar meaning.

set off put off wear off cross off shrug off fend off cut off laugh off

- 1 The medicine will **become weaker** the day after you take it. _____
- 2 Jo and Greg always **make a joke of** the suggestion that they will get married.

- 3 He wants to **delay** going to the dentist until his toothache gets worse. _____
- 4 I had to **remove** Helen from my invitation list after we had an argument.

- 5 Many elderly people feel **isolated** from the rest of society. _____
- 6 Shall we **depart** for the airport at eight o'clock tomorrow morning? _____
- 7 The team **reject** the possibility that they will lose the match. _____
- 8 We must **fight** the proposal to cut our salaries. _____

Mark: ___ / 8

4 Rewrite the sentences with mixed conditionals to describe how things might have been different.

- 1 Luana isn't confident, so she didn't get the job.

If Luana

_____.

- 2 He stayed in the sun for hours and he has sunburn now.

If he

_____.

—.

- 3 I'm not fit so I wasn't chosen for the rugby team.

If I

_____.

—.

- 4 We missed the train and now we're late.

If we

_____.

—.

Mark: ___ / 8

5 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Suppose I **phone** / **had phoned** him. It'll be quicker than sending an email.
- 2 We went skiing, but I'd sooner we **went** / **had gone** to the beach.
- 3 We go to Spain every year, but this year I'd rather we **had gone** / **went** somewhere different.

- 4 Supposing we **met / had met** each other ten years ago. We might be married now!
- 5 It was as though she **has played / had played** tennis her whole life.
- 6 We watched a documentary, but I'd sooner **watched / have watched** a comedy.
- 7 Imagine you **didn't eat / haven't eaten** fast food every day. You'd be much healthier.
- 8 It's as if the government **never listened / didn't listen** to people.

Mark: ___ / 8

6 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 The film was based _____ a true story.
- 2 In recent years there has been a large rise _____ obesity.
- 3 We depend _____ your help to finish the project.
- 4 Many parents are concerned _____ online bullying.
- 5 Most of us would be better _____ without meat in our diet.
- 6 The heavy rain resulted _____ floods in the south of the country.
- 7 The arrest of the protestors was considered an attack _____ human rights.
- 8 The criminals were caught thanks _____ a video posted on YouTube.

Mark: ___ / 8

7 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Whales _____ (hunt) for thousands of years.
- 2 Four armed men _____ (arrest) outside the bank yesterday.
- 3 We _____ (protect) against many diseases by modern medicine.
- 4 These days increasing numbers of children _____ (bully) online.
- 5 Simon _____ (hit) by a bus, but luckily he survived.
- 6 I predict that more university courses _____ (deliver) online in the future.
- 7 Girls all over the world should _____ (give) the chance to go to school.
- 8 The zoo could _____ (close) if it doesn't improve safety.

Mark: ___ / 8

8 Complete the sentences with the words below.

- 1 Schools are put under _____ to buy the most up-to-date technology.

a age b pressure c scrutiny

2 Ben looks pale and tired. He's been quite under _____ at the moment.

a his belt b the radar c the weather

3 Many schools still need to get online bullying under _____.

a age b pressure c control

4 She has got two years' experience under _____ working at a tech start-up.

a the weather b control c her belt

5 His parents didn't let him watch the film because he was under _____.

a age b pressure c attack

6 We can _____ to the high-quality service at the shop.

a testify b suggest c demonstrate

7 The school is _____ the advantages and disadvantages of using tablets in class.

a testifying b assessing c suggesting

Mark: ___ / 7

9 Complete the sentences in reported speech.

1 'I can't get used to having a smartphone.'

She said

_____.

2 'We must work quickly to complete the project.'

Tom said

_____.

3 'Did you see my photos on Facebook?'

She asked me

_____.

4 'Who is your best friend at school?'

He asked me

_____.

Mark: ___ / 8

10 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 The police told **that they drive / them to drive** more slowly.

- 2 She criticized him **that he was always / for always being** late.
- 3 The shop manager refused **giving / to give** me a refund.
- 4 He reminded the tourists **to take care / taking care** of their wallets.
- 5 He admitted **to speak / speaking** on his mobile phone while cycling.
- 6 My friend insisted **that she would pay / to pay** for the meal.
- 7 The teacher warned the students against **copying / to copy** each other's work.
- 8 My mum reminded **me to take / that I take** my book back to the library.

Mark: ___ / 8

11 Write the reported sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 'Do you want to go to the party?' (He / invited / me)

- 2 'I'm sorry that I broke his phone.' (She / apologized for)

- 3 'You should buy a new laptop.' (They / recommended)

- 4 'I'm an innovative designer.' (He / boasted about)

- 5 'We're not going to do the online survey.' (They / refused)

- 6 'There's no way I took her phone.' (He / denied)

- 7 'You must move your bike.' (The policeman / ordered / me)

- 8 'I'll take the children to the British Museum on Sunday.' (He / promised)

—

Mark: ___ / 8

12 Join the sentences to make one sentence. Use a defining or non-defining relative clause.

1 The police interviewed the woman. She saw the car crash.

The police interviewed the woman

_____.

2 We visited a house. John Lennon had lived there.

We visited a house

_____.

3 The writer won an award. His book was made into a film.

_____ won an
award.

4 I saw the politician. He was arrested for corruption last year.

I saw the politician

_____.

5 You made the dinner yesterday. It was delicious.

The dinner

_____.

6 Emma helped the boy. His mother had disappeared.

Emma helped the boy

_____.

7 The museum will exhibit the artefacts. The museum has received funding.

_____ will exhibit the
artefacts.

8 The waiter spilled coffee over my dress. He has apologized.

The waiter

_____.

Mark: ___ / 8

13 Rewrite the sentences using participle clauses.

1 I'm wearing a watch. It was bought at the market.

—

2 The scientists were wearing protective clothing. They entered the laboratory.

—

3 The essays that were submitted on time have been marked.

—

4 Do you like the actor who is coming on stage now?

—

5 She chased the thief. He was running out of the shop.

—

6 The patients who are treated here have heart problems.

—

7 Champagne is made in France. It is a kind of sparkling wine.

—

8 The girl who isn't joining in the game is Amy.

—

Mark: ___ / 8

14 Complete the sentences with the correct words below.

whatever whoever whichever however something many none all

1 A cheap watch was _____ that he received from his boss when he left his job.

2 During the election there were _____ who made promises, but _____ who were convincing.

- 3 _____ you wear you will look great, so stop worrying!
- 4 It takes a long time to learn an instrument, _____ you choose to play.
- 5 _____ you tell Julia the news, she won't be happy.
- 6 He's bought you _____ that you are going to love!
- 7 _____ leaves the room last needs to lock it.

Mark: ___ / 8

Reading

Enjoy the ride

We often hear people claim, 'It's the journey, not the destination that matters.' Based on my experience with children, this couldn't be further from the truth. To a child's mind, there is nothing more boring than having to sit in the car for hours. Inevitably, as a parent, you run out of ways to entertain the kids in the first thirty minutes, leaving several hours of hearing, 'How much further?' and 'Are we there yet?' The journey to the holiday destination quickly becomes an obstacle you have to overcome.

However, as we get older, these journeys no longer seem a hindrance. Some people actually engineer ways to increase the journey time by stopping off at a hotel en route, or taking a scenic route. So, why is this the case? Why do we enjoy journeys?

Firstly, it's a good chance to get to know your travel companions. Let's face it, in everyday life, how often do we have time for a three-hour chat with someone? It seldom happens because we are used to constantly rushing around. When we're at work, we're working hard; when we're at home, we're preparing food or doing housework. If our travelling companion is someone we don't know well, we often discover that there is more to them than meets the eye. Even if we're with someone we know well, we're bound to discover things we never knew about them, things that have gone under the radar up to this point. This in itself can make the friendship stronger and enables us to form a closer bond with our friends.

Secondly, by talking to others in this confined space, we often find the courage to offload our burdens. This might come from discussing our imperfections, or our relationships, or our low self-confidence. The worries going round in our heads can find a way out on these long journeys, which in turn takes a weight off our shoulders. We might not find an answer to our problems, but we might receive a degree of assurance – a kind of therapy, if you like.

Thirdly, we are forced to sit down on a car journey. On a longer trip, driving can be shared equally, allowing some relaxation for all involved. Naturally, many of us are sitting down at work or at home, but sitting in a car means we're not distracted by the boss or by chores. We can simply enjoy the scenery, have a nap, or listen to music without feeling under pressure to do something more productive.

Lastly, a long car journey gives us a respect for distance and awe-inspiring landscape. No one is too long in the tooth to appreciate a great sunset or a beautiful snow-capped mountain in the

distance. We are given the opportunity to notice things we are unable to see in our day-to-day lives, or that we're usually distracted from appreciating.

Of course, there may be a few hiccups along the way – our travel companion's demand for toilet breaks could get on our nerves, or the severe weather warnings could have been right after all – but it's likely that a long car journey will have more ups than downs. I recommend contacting a few friends and organizing a road trip to anyone who is getting tired of their everyday routine. It will do you the world of good.

1 Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The writer enjoys long car trips with her children. ____
- 2 Parents have an endless supply of ways to keep their children entertained. ____
- 3 As people get older, they start to appreciate car journeys more. ____
- 4 Road trips can force us to communicate with others for extended periods. ____
- 5 Close friends remember things that they had forgotten about each other. ____
- 6 People don't like to reveal their insecurities when chatting to a travelling companion. ____
- 7 Chatting to others on a journey always solves our personal problems. ____
- 8 The writer thinks we have a chance to chill out on car journeys. ____
- 9 Older people often get bored with spectacular views on journeys. ____
- 10 The writer states that people get worried about travelling in bad weather. ____

Mark: ____ / 10

Reading

Waste not, want not

When was the last time you threw some food out? It was probably within the last seven days. Let's face it, most of us empty our fridge of old food after we've done our weekly shop, whether it's actually gone off or not. We'd sooner have something new that we fancy over something that's approaching its sell-by date, but is still perfectly good enough to eat. It is thought that Britain generates a monstrous waste food mountain of 15 million tons every year.

Based on research by a leading British supermarket chain, we only eat a small fraction of pre-washed and pre-prepared salads that are sold in a bag, binning 68% of each one on average. Likewise, 40% of the apples we buy find their way into the rubbish, and 25% of grapes meet the same end. This is only a small sample of the food analysed, and you'd be wrong if you thought tinned food didn't follow the same trend. Thanks to these findings, the supermarket has promised to have a major rethink to help customers reduce their waste.

An end to multi-buys would certainly be a good start. How many of us have gone food shopping for an item, only to come away with two or even three of the same item thanks to some kind of discount for buying more? This is all well and good if we are hosting a party with countless guests and need enough food for a six-course banquet. For most of us, though, this isn't the case, and before we know it, we've bought three bags of oranges that have to be eaten within the next three days and have fooled ourselves into thinking they'll be good for our diet. Maybe it's time to stop being tempted by a bargain and start caring more about making an ethical choice.

Another reason for food waste is down to our obsession with aesthetically perfect food – we like our food to look good. If it is bruised or the wrong shape, it can often be taken directly to

landfill before it even gets to the supermarket shelf. Hence, we are not only throwing away out-of-date food, but also good food which simply doesn't look quite right. This is all very distressing in a world where one in seven people doesn't have enough food to eat.

We could blame the food industry, and there certainly seems to be waste at each stage of the food production and distribution chain. However, as consumers, we also contribute to this mountain of waste. Isn't it time we faced the music as individuals and looked at how we can make our own small contribution to cutting down this waste?

There are a number of ways that this could be done. During the Second World War, British people had ration books limiting the amount of food they could buy. Due to this system, people thought twice about putting anything in the bin. They ate smaller portions and only cooked as much as they needed. For most of us, this way of thinking would be a good starting point. A knock-on effect of this might be to tackle the increasing problem of obesity. It would also be a good idea to try to be inventive about what we've got left in our fridge before taking the easy option and heading to the supermarket. And leftovers can be frozen instead of being discarded.

One of the major advantages of reducing food waste to individual consumers, apart from the personal satisfaction of doing your bit in the war on waste, would be the financial benefits. It was reported that every family in the UK wastes about £700 of food every year. That's a lot of money which could be more wisely spent.

1 Read the text. Circle the correct answers (a–d).

- 1 The supermarket research showed that
 - a all types of food were thrown away.
 - b only fruit and vegetables were wasted.
 - c there was less waste with tinned food.
 - d only a small selection of food was investigated.

- 2 The problem with supermarkets is that
 - a they overestimate how often people cook for others.
 - b in reality, customers don't eat fresh fruit and vegetables.
 - c they encourage shoppers to buy more than they need.
 - d it is difficult to estimate how much food is going to be sold.

- 3 The main people to blame are
 - a the customers.
 - b the supermarkets.
 - c the food industry.
 - d all of the above.

- 4 One way to reduce waste would be to
 - a imagine what we'd do if we didn't have such easy access to food.
 - b use up the food we have before going shopping again.
 - c make sure that no one leaves any food on their plates.
 - d buy food that is simple to store for a long time.

- 5 What does the writer mean by 'doing your bit' in the final paragraph?
 - a making a protest
 - b influencing others
 - c adding to a problem
 - d making a contribution

Mark: ___ / 10

Reading

The history of newspapers

The history of newspapers is probably longer than you think. Although it wouldn't be accurate to consider government reports in Ancient China and Rome to be newspapers, they are at least the distant relatives of the print media we know today.

It's very easy to forget what life must have been like without modern technology. These days, we receive the latest stories from people in the limelight, know which politicians are out of favour with the public and hear about what's making headlines all over the world in real time. Obviously, centuries ago, there wouldn't have been any of this. As a matter of fact, the first newspapers were handwritten, which immediately restricted their circulation. It's also safe to say that the majority of people were illiterate, so a newspaper would have been out of reach for most.

Many people regard the first newspaper as the *Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien*, published in Germany in 1605. It is probably more accurate to call this a news booklet, given its dimensions, which were a fraction of the size of the newspapers we are familiar with today. It summarized the news over a total of eight pages. Not until almost 100 years later did England see its first daily. Elizabeth Mallet was responsible for the production of the *Daily Courant* and she prided herself on reporting with impartiality as far as politics was concerned. There wasn't any delving into the lives of the rich and famous; however, interestingly, she did try to focus on a global perspective rather than a local one.

When Elizabeth Mallet sold her publication to Samuel Buckley, he relocated the business to Fleet Street in London. Buckley's name often appears in the history books when talking about early newspapers, but undoubtedly, it is Mallet who played an even bigger role. Her impartiality was actually well before its time, with most journalists in the 18th century making their feelings clearly known. This was bound to cause tension between journalists and politicians if the former had written something negative about government policies.

By the 19th century, the number of literate people was on the increase, and this led to a desire to know what was going on both locally and overseas. Newspapers were in their element with this fresh demand for news, and they became more politically powerful as a result. It was also at this time that newspaper advertising became more prominent.

In modern day terminology, the 20th century was the period when reading newspapers 'went viral'. The activity was a daily habit for most. The power journalists had to influence policy and manipulate the opinions of their readers was at its height. More attention was paid to layout and design as well.

In the current century, however, newspapers are starting to feel somewhat out of their depth. With TV, radio and especially the internet, all reporting on the same stories, newspapers are being left behind. Young people growing up today are the first in many generations that won't regularly buy a newspaper, opting in favour of the many alternative ways of receiving the news instantly. Having said that, you can't teach old dogs new tricks – and it's surprising how many old dogs there are who still like to read a newspaper!

1 Read the text. Circle the correct answers (a–d).

- 1 According to the writer, it's hard to imagine
 - a the practical problems early newspapers would have had.
 - b that handwritten newspapers were very popular in the 17th century.
 - c how quickly news stories spread all over the world centuries ago.
 - d that newspapers were used to teach many people how to read.

- 2 The first German newspaper was
 - a an in-depth study of the news.
 - b similar to current newspapers.
 - c smaller than newspapers are now.
 - d a book with more than 100 pages.

- 3 According to the writer, Elizabeth Mallet
 - a filled the *Daily Courant* with celebrity gossip.
 - b used the newspaper to communicate her political views.
 - c gave herself a man's name so she could be taken seriously.
 - d made an important contribution to the development of the newspaper.

- 4 In paragraph 6, what does 'went viral' mean?
 - a went bad
 - b got expensive
 - c became popular
 - d started to be stressful

- 5 The writer believes that newspapers will
 - a disappear before too long.
 - b be as popular as they ever were.
 - c remain popular with some people.
 - d keep up with internet and TV news.

Mark: ___ / 10

